

DR. C. WOOD GIVES COINS TO MCGILL

Find Made Last Fall Turns
Out Treasure Trove
FINEST IN WORLD
Ceylonese Villager Dug up
Coins in His Garden

"The most important find of coins made in Ceylon for the last twenty-five years at least," it has been called, and this collection is now on its way to McGill as the gift of Dr. Casey Wood, who made the discovery last fall. When the collection arrives McGill will possess an even finer collection than the Colombo or British museums—the finest in the world. The coins are ancient Sinhalese and Portuguese, principally "fish-hook" money, buried and forgotten since some time succeeding the year 1655.

In the fall of 1925 in the neighbourhood of Gampola in the island of Ceylon, a villager working in his garden dug up an earthen pot of coins. The greater part of these, though precisely what proportion is not known, passed into the hands of Dr. Wood after dwelling on their journey in the hands of four intermediaries. This fact makes it a little uncertain what the whole extent of the find was; several coins were known to have been hawked about the streets at the time. However it seems probable that very nearly the whole of the hoard was secured, and its value as a collection is greatly enhanced thereby. The collection by its completeness becomes an epitome of the coinage of the Kandyan districts in early Dutch times in Ceylon.

This collection Dr. Wood has unconditionally given to McGill, making only one reservation. When he returns to McGill, probably in 1927, he will have the right to dispose of the duplicates as he sees fit. His present intention is to sell or exchange these duplicates so as to secure further items of the collection.

The find consists essentially of five different groups.

1. Sinhalese copper coins of the 12th and 13th centuries to the number of 42.

2. 729 Larins, or "fish hook money." These coins have been exceedingly rare, only fifteen being catalogued in the Colombo museum. The interest in this consists not only in the number found, but the fact that many of them are of previously totally unknown types.

3. Portuguese coins of the time to the number of 51.

4. A number of coins which so far have been unobtainable. These are (Continued on Page Three)

LATHAM RETIRES FROM CONTEST

Second Nominee for Cheer
Leader to Withdraw

Allan B. Latham has followed the example of Theodore H. Harris and withdrawn his nomination for University Cheer Leader, as indicated in the following letter which was received yesterday by the Secretary of the Council:

Dear Sir:—It has been called to my attention that my name was proposed for the position of cheer-leader for the session of 1926-27. Since I shall not be at McGill University for that session, I find myself unable to accept. Please have the kindness to withdraw my name from the list of nominees.

Yours, etc.
ALLAN B. LATHAM

THEOLOG UNDERGRAD. MEETING TOMORROW

The Annual meeting of the Theological Undergraduate Society will be held on Wednesday evening March 10th at 8.15 p.m.

This meeting will be held in the McGill Union. Many important matters are to be decided dealing with the future of the Society, including:

- (1) The desirability of continuing the society.
 - (2) The representation of the various colleges on the executive.
 - (3) The attitude of the society toward the payment of the Universal Fee.
- Every theological student should make it his DUTY to be present to voice his criticisms and help mould the Society's future.

WHEN THE FIRST DANCE WAS HELD AT THE UNION NINETEEN YEARS AGO

There were no Fox Trots on the programme when the first dance was danced in the Union nineteen years ago. Waltzes and Two-Steps alternated on the list while two Gavottes were called for. Only one of these the Waltz remains as a glance at the programme for the Alma Mater just announced today will show and like the Gavotte of old only two Waltzes will be danced. The Fox Trot holds the Field.

Even as most of the old-time dances have passed away so have most of the musical numbers to which the students danced on the winter evenings of '07, gone into the shadows. To some their names may call up memories, to most they will mean nothing. "Happy Heine," "Silver Heels," "Waiting at the Church"—they don't dance to them now.

The number of students who turned out to that opening dance which was one of the elaborate ceremonies in connection with the opening of the Union in February, 1907 was about the same as that number expected at next Friday's great function more than two hundred and fifty being present.

"It was a most eminently successful affair," read the reports "the floor was good and the music all that could be desired." Supper was served in the dining rooms on the first floor arranged for the occasion.

S. C. A. ANNUAL MEETING AT SIX

Supper Will be Served and Reports Given

The annual meeting of the McGill Students' Christian Association will commence this evening at six o'clock when the first event on the programme will be supper at which it is expected there will be between forty and fifty guests. These will include the members of the advisory board, of the retiring students' board and others interested.

Following the supper the retiring members of the board will deliver their reports as will the retiring President the House Secretary and the Association Secretary.

The elections of the Advisory Board is the next item of business on the agenda and then will come the selection of the President for 1926-27. Two men have been nominated for the office. A. K. Oxley and R. J. Smith both directors of the retiring board. Harry Avison a former President and Association Secretary and now connected with the American Presbyterian Church will then address the meeting briefly. It has been suggested by the retiring board that Mr. Avison be part-time Association Secretary next year, and this may be discussed.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE HOLD LAST MEETING

On Thursday evening of this week there will be a meeting of the Societe Francaise in the R. V. C. Common Room. The programme will consist of three short plays of a humorous nature, which will be followed by tea. The dramatic talent of the third and fourth years will be combined and something superlative is expected as a result. In addition, R. V. C. '28 and '29 will present a play each. Competition is expected to be so keen that the judges will find it difficult to choose the prize-winners.

This always popular programme will form the last regular meeting of the season, but on next Monday night, the Societe will endeavour to repay the hospitality shown them by the Cercle Francaise before Christmas. Thursday afternoon's winning play will be repeated in competition with one to be given by the guests, and supper and dancing will follow.

GRADUATION PHOTO

Members of the graduation class in Theology are reminded that the graduation group is being completed. Any members who have not paid the required fee of \$2.00 to Notman's will photograph must pay the same fee which barely covers the cost of the not be included. Members who use old group. All photographs must be in by the close of this week.

M.S.P.E. BASKETBALL

The last basketball match of a busy season for M.S.P.E. is to be played Tuesday night at 7.45 in the Girls' High School gym. As Y.W.C.A. and M.S.P.E. are evenly matched in both first and second teams, the resulting games should be well worth watching.

MR. CHISHOLM TO SPEAK ON INDIA

Final Meeting of R.V.C. Historical Club To-night

Mr. H. A. Chisholm will address the final meeting of the R. V. C. Historical Club on India this evening at the home of the president Miss Louisa Fair.

This year the club has devoted its attention to the study of the various phases of Indian history. Meetings have been held every three weeks at which it has been the custom to have two papers read by members of the society. The topics chosen were of varied interest ranging from earliest times to the present British regime and covering not only the political but the social religious and aesthetic aspects of the subject as well. Such papers as "The Indian Mutiny," "Buddhism" and "Greek Influence in India" illustrate the scope of the club's studies in a fruitful field of historical research.

With a better understanding of India's past and present the club is prepared to appreciate the address which Mr. Chisholm will deliver this evening on "What India Is." Mr. Chisholm at present employed by the Sun Life Company as a foreign expert is a thorough student of Indian life. A graduate of McGill in Arts and Law he has held for some three years the post of Trade Commissioner for Canada in India. During his residence at Calcutta, the Canadian export trade to India was exceptionally good. Mr. Chisholm's travels have taken him all over India, China and other parts of the Orient. No more capable speaker could be chosen to address the last meeting of the club for this year.

Among the guests of the evening will be Professor Waugh Mrs. Waugh and Professor Adair.

SECONDS WILL END BASKETBALL SERIES

The Intermediate Basketball squad will wind up their season Wednesday night when they oppose the Y. M. H. A. quillette. A win Wednesday night will put the McGill team in second position. To-date the McGill seconds have been doing well and have won all of their last six games. The St. Urbain St. five has already met defeat at the hands of McGill on their own floor and the McGill Team should come through with a victory. The game Wednesday night will be played in the High School gymnasium.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION BANQUET

The Rifle Association Banquet will be held in the McGill Union on Thursday at 7 p.m. Those intending to be present are asked to give their names to C. J. Herbert, Com. '27 or F. D. Taylor, Science '28 before Wednesday.

PHYSICAL SOCIETY

J. L. Clarke of the Bell Telephone Co., of Canada will discuss "Telephone Transmission" before the Physical Society of McGill University at its next meeting on Friday, March 12th, in the Macdonald Physics Building.

ALMA MATER TICKET SALE WENT WELL

Decision to Place Twenty-five
Tickets on Sale

PROGRAMME

Rumoured That Second Floor
Will be H.B.C. Fort

At a late hour last night, those in charge of the Alma Mater issued the following statement:—"The members of the Alma Mater Dance Committee wish to apologize to all patrons for the system which it has been found necessary to adopt in selling tickets, and they quite realize the inconvenience of having to line up on the stairs and landings of the Union in order to obtain a ticket downstairs at the office. On behalf of those who saw the winding line of eager faces extending off into the dim distance, and departed, disappointed but wiser men, they are placing twenty-five additional tickets at the disposal of McGill Undergraduates."

This decision of the Alma Mater Committee will give a last opportunity for those unable to yesterday's sale to obtain the tickets necessary for the night of next Friday.

Rumours, nothing but rumours have been drifting out of the ball rooms where the Committee is hard at work in preparation for Friday. The latest news, which seems to have a considerable amount of substance, is that the lower floor, or what is in normal times the lounge and reading rooms, has been miraculously formed from its usual setting into the far North-West. It seems that the dancers next Friday night will find themselves in unfamiliar surroundings, for all the second floor of the Union will be the interior of a Hudson's Bay fort. Nothing definite has been announced, but the arrangements are said to be so thorough that the unsuspecting dancer will receive a chilly surprise on finding himself or herself suddenly transferred to the great open spaces of the West. Details concerning the decorations of the upper floor, or ballroom have still to filter through the nets of secrecy.

Programme Alma Mater.

1. Extra Fox trot.
1. Fox trot.
2. Fox trot.
3. Fox trot.
4. Waltz.
5. Fox trot.
6. Fox trot.
7. Supper Fox trot.
- 1st Supper Sitting.
2. Extra Fox trot.
3. Extra Fox trot.
- 2nd Supper Sitting.
4. Extra Fox trot.
5. Extra Fox trot.
6. Waltz.
9. Fox trot.
10. Fox trot.
11. Fox trot.
12. Waltz.

SMOKER WILL BE HELD ON MONDAY

Candidates for Office Will
Speak

There is a rare treat in store for the students of McGill University next Monday evening, in the vicinity of 8.15 p.m. There will be a smoker held on this day at which the candidates for the administrative offices of the University will speak, and outline the structure of their various platforms. Thus all the undergraduates will have an opportunity of judging those men who have been nominated for office, and form their own conclusions as to the ability of the candidates to fill their respective positions. The prospective cheer-leaders will also demonstrate what facilities they possess towards the facilitation of one Thundering Thousand to glosopharyngeal activity. It is to be greatly regretted that Messrs. Harris and Latham have retired from the struggle for this office, as they would have done well. Free British Consols will be distributed amongst those who are present, and they will be allowed to take the picture-cards along with them too, if they so desire.

AN
ADDITIONAL
25
ALMA MATER
TICKETS GO
ON SALE
AT 1 P.M.
AT UNION.

DEMONSTRATION OF AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES

Presented Before Members of
Cercle Francais

BELL TELEPHONE

Lecture was Illustrated with
Motion Pictures

With the prime object of promoting a spirit of co-operation between operator and subscriber, a most interesting and enlightening demonstration of the automatic and manual system of telephone communication was performed for the benefit of the members of the Cercle Francais yesterday evening.

Mr. M. Graham, assistant-manager of the Bell Telephone Co., was in charge of the demonstration, being ably assisted by Misses Allaire, Landry and Durocher, all of whom spoke in French, as also by Messrs. Johnson and Lamont.

A paper was read by Mr. Graham on the history of the Bell Telephone, which, incidentally, is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary on the tenth of March next. One of the young ladies present then took charge and in a clear well-spoken manner addressed the assembly in the tongue they are now so well accustomed to. She explained the different types of communication—the local between two subscribers of the same exchange; and the trunk call, between two of different exchanges.

There are, it was learned, twelve exchange posts in Montreal, each of which consists at the bottom of it all, of a long room, on two sides of which are ranged two long distributing tables. Seated in front of these are the operators, each with her apparatus consisting of a receiving and a transmitting instrument, very similar to those in use by all subscribers though adapted more to the comfort of the operators. The two distributing tables seem at first to be identical, but on closer inspection are really found to be different. — one being known as the "A" Board and the other as the "B." The "A" is for local calls only and is in charge of the "A" operator. A complete set of numbers of that particular exchange, suitably arranged, is at the reach of every "A" operator, so that she can herself complete a "local" call, that is, one between two numbers of the same exchange. The "B" board is, however, different. Here are found the multiples, which also form a part of the "A" board, and also the trunk lines, connecting the "B" board with an outside exchange. By means of this call another exchange is effected by the mere expedient of one operator informing the other of the number of the trunk line. Accordingly each operator connects their subscriber to (Continued on Page Four)

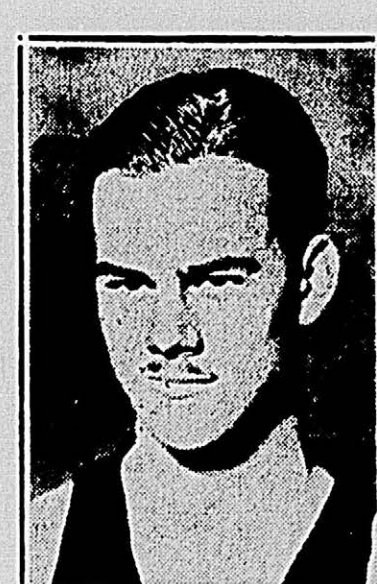
CAMPUS QUESTIONS

The Campus Questions Group meet this evening at 5 p.m. in the S.C.A. Room as usual. In the absence of Errol Amaron, Jack Duckworth will lead the discussion. The subject before the group will be "Ways and Means of increasing the Interest of Students in Matters Cultural and Academic. All interested are welcome.

Human Snake At Union For Big Alma Mater Dance

(by J. S. G.)
A huge sinuous caterpillar, of alarming dimensions and independent constituents could have been observed yesterday twining its snaky coils throughout all of the McGill Union, situated, as we all know, at 323 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal. This terrestrial myriapod was, we may add, composed entirely of human beings. If McGill students may be classed as such, The conglomeration of humanity was not where it was in order to listen to an address by Pierre on Klasy Kooking in a Kitchennette, assisted by his beautiful satellites, but was merely waiting to purchase the \$5.50 tickets necessary to go to the Alma Mater Dance with their various partners. The last time such a queue assembled was on the occasion of the sale for the Red and White Revue tickets, and we must admit that the confusion that was so noticeable at the latter was conspicuous by its absence in this instance. We remember that at the last sale of tickets there were numerous individuals prowling around trying (and in many cases succeeding) to get into the line. The author of this article himself got his tickets that way. But

FRED WELDON



Captain of the Intermediate Basketball team who leads McGill seconds in their last game of the season against Y.M.H.A. on Wednesday night.

MCGILL POLO TEAM DROWNS OTTAWA MERMEN

Moore Was Highest
Scorer
8 TO 1

McGill Also Won Swimming
and Diving Competition
(Special to the McGill Daily)

The McGill Polo Team last night came out the victors in the final game of the tour by an 8 to 1 score against Ottawa at the Capital Swimming Club. The game was up to the true form of the Intercollegiate champions and was marked by most accurate passing by which the goals were scored. Moore proved to be the highest scorer with four goals to his credit.

All the goals were scored in the deep end and the lone one for Capital Swimming Club came in the 2nd quarter when Lang bounced one in from half-way the ball deflecting on a wave to go up in the corner. In the gala event of the evening McGill did well in both swimming and diving. The 100 yards relay race was won by McGill in the fast time of 51 seconds. In the breast stroke the Capitals tied for first place in 37 seconds. The star event of the evening was the diving by Moyse, Gibbons, Vic Clarholm and Jack Jardine. Each one did his specialty with ease and perfection. From the beginning McGill went off as victors and played their game which was different to their play on Saturday. The Ottawa players were inclined to hang on too long, and Parsons and Forsythe were unable to do much shooting, hence the ball went back to Moore who scored freely in the first quarter turning the hat trick. Then Parsons added another. The second quarter saw Ottawa with three men on defense, and the forwards hanging on the half line. Jardine handled two long shots with ease the one goal scored against him was the most deceptive shot he was called upon to handle this season.

After a rest McGill went ahead (Continued on Page Three)

"FELLOWSHIP GROUP" HEARS PROF. WAUGH

Lecture in S.C.A. Room at
Strathcona Hall

WELL-ATTENDED

Subject Was — "International
Politics Preceding 1914"

The first of a series of addresses to be given under the auspices of the Fellowship Group of the S.C.A. was delivered by Professor Waugh of the History Department on the subject of "International Politics preceding 1914."

By way of introduction Professor Waugh congratulated the Group on the formation of a branch of the "International League of Youth for Peace." Youth can render a great service to a community at large if only it has the courage of its convictions. It is hard for a middle-aged or old person to keep up with the pace of present movements, as a matter of fact, an older person usually totally gives up his zeal for the propagation of new ideals. "The Great War was made by old men—but it was fought by young men." Old men and the women are always much fiercer than the soldiers themselves.

He then went on to explain what was most noticeable about pre-war diplomacy.

The first essential to be noted is the general acceptance that war was the only method of settling international disputes. People who did not think this were generally regarded as "cracks." Others thought it was the only way of breaking international deadlock. War was the only way of obtaining political importance, and of course this would be at the expense of other states. "If you could get what you wanted without war, for example threats, do so," but fighting was the natural way of settling all differences. There was no capable machinery in Europe whereby international difficulties could be settled. There was the Hague Tribunal, but this was of scarcely any value at all because its main use or value was in the interpreting of terms in treaties. A great amount of danger along this line is averted by the League of Nations.

The second salient point is the complete divorce between private and public morality, this is not so evident in political domestic states, but in any case none of the politicians act as in their private lives. The code governing relations between men, was the state had no moral obligations. The principle of devotion to one's nation was the god of Europe, and would cover a multitude of sins. This word nationalism destroyed common-sense, and many faults and mistakes were excused on the ground that it was for the nation.

Methods of diplomatic intercourse (Continued on Page Three)

TENNANT AND NAIRN AT JOINT MEETING

Historical and Economics
Clubs To-night

The Status of Orientals in the British Empire will be the subject of a joint meeting of the Historical and Economic clubs to-night in the Union.

Gordon Nairn, President of the Economic club, and Ralph Tennant, President of the Historical Club, will be the chief speakers. After these addresses have been delivered the meeting will be thrown open for controversy.

This is the last meeting of the season for both clubs and is considered the most important on their programmes. Sir Arthur Currie is to act as chairman of the meeting and it is expected that the professors of both departments will be present.

The subject to be discussed deals with one of the great problems facing the British Empire, which has an immense number of Orientals living within its borders. The Oriental question has played a considerable part in several phases of Canadian politics, mainly with regards to immigration on the Pacific Coast.

RED AND WHITE REVUE

"Anyone wishing to buy any costumes, or part of a costume, used in the Red and White Revue last week may do so, by appearing at His Majesty's Theatre between 11.15 and 1.15 to-day, or after to-day by getting in touch with Miss Roba Dunton, R.V.C. '26. Costumes are sold at half the price of the material.

McGill Daily

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MONTREAL, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1926.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

Does human nature change at all through the years? That is a question that one without special knowledge would answer at this season of the spring in the negative. A close observer of McGill matters over a course of years must be struck by the similarity between the undergraduates of the past and of to-day. At present this deduction, which is always evident, must be startlingly obvious. For the Library is the scene of the annual pre-examination popularity, and students who have not entered its doors since this time last year once more begin to haunt the desks.

And the same thing happened last year, and the year before, and so on back to the first examination and the first library. And the same thing will happen next year, and the year after that, and so until examinations cease, if ever they do. For the simple truth of a "stitch in time will save nine", while useful for conversation and moralizing, rarely carries conviction with it. Not more than one undergraduate in ten has done his work throughout the year so thoroughly that he only requires a brushing-up of notes and readings. The other nine-tenths leave as much as they dare for the last minute cramming. About that proportion of students have always left everything until the last in the past. They always will. Human nature, around the Library at any rate, does not vary.

And still the man who always studies most conscientiously fails to attract more than passing attention, and not unlikely a little scorn, although he probably came to the university with the intention of learning all he could. A man who leads his class makes a very small splash upon this ocean of ours unless he is that rare creature, the prodigy who achieves results with the minimum of labour. The average man bows before superior brains and intellects as he does before athletic prowess that excels his own, with envy touched by awe. But he declines to bow and worship the plodder who makes a success by sheer industry and application, and the latter, though tolerated and perhaps respected, is never admired or envied. Why this is so, few people can say. But it is true that the gold medalists is only acclaimed with the most genuine enthusiasm if he has appeared to win his laurels with only usual application.

As discussions around McGill have recently brought out, the athlete is the real hero of the university; not only is he worshipped by his humble imitators, but, in secret, by the prizeman whose rightful place in the eye of the world he is usurping. The perfect physical specimen will always be envied by those whose mental powers are greatest, and all the efforts in the world to make the medalists and scholarship-winners more revered will not detract one iota from the fame of the average hero of the playing field, at this season painfully groping his way through realms of knowledge long explored by his less strenuously-inclined brethren.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Daily is not responsible for sentiments of letters published in the correspondence columns. Signed communications from graduates, undergraduates and members of the faculty will be placed in print if they are not of too great length.

Correspondents are requested to observe the unwritten law of the newspaper office—that they write upon ONE side of the paper ONLY.

No communication will be admitted in this column without the name of the writer being attached, not necessarily for PUBLICATION.

McGill University
March 8th, 1926

The Editor

McGill Daily

Sir—Having waited in vain for a few days for Mr. Forsey's reply to my "Democracy's" letters, I am forced to conclude that he has either fallen by the wayside or among them.

I will therefore proceed with "Democracy's" letter. He comes to the logical conclusion that we are governed by the rich and suggests that our so-called "democracy" should be called an "aristocracy" but as this would shock the masses, he further suggests a new definition of democracy. Well Mr. Editor, I have always had a deep contempt for hypocrisy and am horrified at his suggestion. I would rather support "Democracy's" suggestion that "Capitalism" should throw off its cloak and display its true colours as a symbol of the fittest and I would add of the best and noblest. Of course to call this "aristocratic democracy" is to employ a "capitalist contradiction" as my Socialist friends would say. Rather I would suggest the term "plutocratic-aristocracy". Some might object to this and say that many aristocrats

are poor. Well the poor aristocrats can easily remedy this by judicious marriages. As regards a revolt by the masses because of an odious term, I beg to disagree with "Demo-Bolshevik" (I hope he won't mind the contraction.) At least the people of some countries are highly intelligent and can be easily educated to take their position as agricultural and industrial serfs. Moreover Capitalists control the system of education and have succeeded so far in using it to help build this great civilization of ours. I think they will be justified in using it to keep for themselves the great results of hard and painful labour of centuries. It is to be deplored that there are some people whom we would not be able to convert into serfs by education. But their conversion would not be impossible and I suggest further that Capitalism be international organized to curb, kindly but firmly, the rising tide of labor. This will also greatly minimize international rivalry and friction-commercial and territorial—and consequently that horror of horrors—War.

"Democracy" has been accused of being ignorant of Narzarene philosophy and has not attempted to deny the charge, nor has he shown much knowledge of that philosophy. I would therefore for his and Mr. Forsey's benefit give a beautiful crystallized statement of Narzarene philosophy:—

The RICH man in his castle

The POOR man at his gate;

God made them, high and lowly

And ORDER'D their estate.

Mr. Editor as long as I can remember, I used to sing this beautiful hymn and as I have blue blood in my veins, I sang it with heart and voice and now these Communists and Socialists are telling us that all men

are equal—all should have equal wealth, rights, etc.; and that we all have red blood. How ridiculous!

"A Science Graduate" quite erroneously contends that the Great Narzarene cannot be excelled as a picture of "the strongest fittest and best personality" of all times. Sir, I have a great admiration and reverence for the Great Narzarene. He was the picture of a pacific, sublime, idealistic visionary. His sermon on the Mount has never been excelled and never will be, but his character was woefully weak. In his hour of Supreme trial he broke down and cried, asking that "his cup should pass away from him." Then he relied a great deal on the moral support of his disciples and Angels and we know that He was crucified not because he wished it, but because "the Scriptures shall be fulfilled." On the cross he again broke down and cried "My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken me." Surely Mr. Editor this is not the picture of a strong personality! We would never think of comparing him with men like Julius Caesar, Frederick the Great, Napoleon, Oliver Cromwell and many other "strong personalities" of history. His philosophy, though lofty and sublime can not be applied to our Capitalist civilization and to survive in it we have to wage with one another a constant relentless, merciless struggle for existence in which the "fittest" naturally survive and have and wield power and dominion: Amen!

I am Sir,
Yours faithful
"THE REPULSE"

The Editor,

McGill Daily.

May I be allowed to intrude myself in your columns with a whisper, if not of death, at least of things important enough in all truth, if what I say fails to find favour, at least my subject is above reproach: touching as it does the much abused, long suffering one of college spirit, Touching it, I hasten to add, by way of objecting to the proposed cut in the Undergraduate fee suggested by Mr. Godine.

Mr. Godine's proposal is a very logical one from the point of view of the executive, who must look at things from the point of view of expediency in a great many cases. Whether it is a wise one is quite another question, and the question is whether it is not a case of robbing Peter to pay Paul. Peter may have too much money at the present moment for his needs, but then again are his needs being properly looked after? In my opinion they are not.

This letter as you see is a plea to approach college spirit through faculty spirit. It is not too much to say that the frat spirit, which is the unit of fraternization at McGill, a fraternization of which so called "college spirit" is, or should be, merely the universal or university form. It at once the curse and blessing of the university. It is really the only means by which a group of students with similar interests can get together and live together. On the other hand the cliques, as one may call them, are too small and exclusive to have a good influence on the university at large. There are too many divided interests, because there are so many frats.

Now at the other extreme, there are the general university institutions. They are too large and unwieldy for many purposes that of the ordinary freshman, let us say. No matter how much the different faculties run together, interests run in different channels, and the natural interest of a man of a faculty is in a man from his own faculty, and with the man from his own faculty.

Not for a minute am I trying to say with the Fortnightly that we are over-organized. Rather do I say we are under-organized as regard to faculties. The general University institutions are a necessary and fill a need. But they are only the larger expression of needs which are to be found in individual faculties, and to which attention should be paid in individual faculties. A Union with a Cafeteria hall room, billiard room, space for the Daily—yes—by all means—the finest thing ever done for McGill. But why not also a place in the faculty buildings with a few comfortable chairs where arts or science men may get together too. The smoker-locker room in the old arts building with its old torn chairs and tables and blue with smoke is worth its weight in gold in the cause of college spirit. Not the college spirit of the pedantic, abstract editorial founded of the reverence for its traditions and the ideals of its founders, but the college spirit of an understanding and interest in the work and problems of the faculty, and through the faculty, of the University. This is an illustration of what might be done in faculties—not a suggestion as to how every blessed cent, of Mr. Godine's letter might be spent. I am not laying down plans for a faculty organization, but suggesting the possibilities of establishing interests and ties mid-way between the too narrow fraternity and the too broad university.

In spite of frenzied abjurations to the students to rouse themselves from the slough of apathy, might not the cause be in the endeavour, unconscious, as it is, to defunctify the faculties as I have tried to show. I do not know if I am saying anything startling or not when I say that there is an idea in some minds of the medical faculty to break off from the general Students' Council, and establish themselves on a separate footing.

The cause is simple. All their money and activities is expected to be shared by the student body at large, when their interests are in their individual faculty, and their time is too limited to share much of their time with their fellow students from other faculties. Faculty sports are the only faculty interests of any account. I consider faculty sports a greater force for college spirit than intercollegiate games, approaching as it does to a great extent the spirit Mr. Herbert hopes for in his letter a short time ago. These efforts need not be confined to sports. I know debates failed miserably, but they were not given a fair chance to say the very least. People were told to eliminate each other, and then go ahead and debate, express the situation as it appealed to many.

This is a suggestion and a protest. I apologise to the frats if I cast reflections on them. My intention was not to cast slurs, but to use an illustration of the spirit developed by associations with common interests.

Yours sincerely
JOHN S. SMIT

Iron and Steel Making at Sydney

The following notes are by Clem. Anson who graduated in Metallurgical Engineering last Spring and has taken a position with the British Empire Steel Corporation at Sydney.

The iron and steel industry is today, and has been for more than a hundred years, one of the basic industries of the world. One would naturally think, therefore, that the college graduate would be well entrenched therein. The reverse is the case. It is only within the last few years that the man with a college training has become a factor in the operating end of a steelworks. As a general rule a man started working in a plant as a boy, and gradually worked his way according to his ability, to a responsible position. You will find therefore, in most steel-works, superintendents of departments, who have worked in the plants from boyhood and who picked up their technical knowledge in spare time.

The steel business of today is not what it was a few years ago. Specifications are more exacting, competition is keener the better raw materials are being worked out, and above all the authorities are realising that there is tremendous room for improvements, both in methods of working, and in design of machinery. Problems arise that for quick solution, require the man with the university training. Research must be carried on all the time. Quicker and less costly methods of operating must be thought out. When it is known that the efficiency of an open-hearth steel furnace is under twenty per cent, one realises the room for improvement. This is where the man with a college training comes in.

Steelworks executives are realising that the college graduate, in the majority of cases, will make, with practical training the best man for a responsible position. I do not however, want to give the impression that the "self-made" man is in any way incompetent. Some of the finest steel makers in the world to-day, have never been inside a college. But the college graduate has the jump, and will rise fast under ordinary conditions. I have no hesitation in saying that the future for graduates in iron and steel metallurgy is particularly bright. One thing however must be borne in mind by men intending to take up iron and steel: the work is hard and a weakling is not wanted. But to offset this, I do not think there is any work more interesting. To make iron and steel products, out of ore, limestone and coke, is a job to fire anyone's imagination. The machinery one works with is so tremendous yet so easily controlled.

I am working at the steelworks of the British Empire Steel Corporation, at Sydney N. S. The Corporation owns in Canada and Newfoundland two steel making plants, two wire and nail making plants, iron ore, limestone and coal mines, two railroads, a ship building plant, a modern by-product coke plant, a fleet of coal carrying boats, bunkering depots at

five Canadian ports and a car building shop.

The iron ore deposits of this corporation are the greatest in the world and have been calculated to last for 3000 years. The corporation owns or leases practically all the coal properties in the Maritime Provinces.

I came here to work for the company, with the intention of getting a thorough practical training in all departments of the Sydney steelworks, thus fitting myself for some responsible position for two months. I was in the open-hearth department, learning their practice and incidentally getting used to hard work. In this department the pig iron is converted into steel in 50-ton furnaces. The output per month is approximately 35000 tons, of finished ingot steel. Ingot steel is the main product. I was given all the opportunities and help I needed to get a rapid and fairly thorough knowledge of the methods used.

I next spent five weeks at the by-product coke ovens, getting a good idea of the difficulties they encounter in making coke and recovering the by-products. The output of this plant is about 1400 tons of coke a day. The by-products are tar, 20,000 gallons per day sulphate of ammonia for fertilizer 28 tons, per day, light oil 4500 gallons per day, and gas for boilers, 25,000 cubic feet.

The last three weeks I have been stationed at the blast-furnace department and here it is intended that I shall stay. In this department the raw ore is converted into pig iron. The output is about 350 tons per day for each furnace, and there are five furnaces.

All the training I am getting is through the medium of hard work, that being the only way to get knowledge here.

The men at the plant are very willing to help one and there is no antipathy towards the college man. They are agreeable to work with and do not allow one to feel a stranger for very long. I had four years experience in steelworks before going to McGill and that has of course helped me enormously. I believe it to be very desirable for a man to have some practical knowledge before graduating in metallurgy. It will make things much easier for him when he gets out to work. With a little experience and a college education one knows how to go about earning things. I am perfectly satisfied with my progress since graduating and am looking forward to the future with great confidence.

The best compliment I can give to metallurgy is this: if I were just entering college, knowing what I know now regarding the steel game I would be right in for metallurgy. I am perfectly sure that the future for graduates in iron and steel metallurgy is very bright.

CLEM. M. ANSON

Le Petit Parisien

Dear Monsieur McGill Daily:—

I have—what you call?—try my hand at ze billiards in Union, when a student whose name I cannot spell, ask me will I like to have game with him. So I answer:—

"Sure, —&?%?;?%skl, I will be delighted," for I am sick of study and I itch with ze great itchiness to try my hand at a new sport, if only to amuse readers.

So we go up to ze room of Pool in Union, and butt through crowd of fellows which are look at something and which shout and cheer all ze time. When we get through that I look through smoke and I see glimmer of green which I realize is ze billiard table. We get ze balls from Monsieur Wilson, Macdonald professeur of billiards, and soon we wend out way back to table, I am just about to throw ze balls on table when my partner say, "Do not do that, there are others playing. We will have to wait."

I look through haze and sure enough I see two other fellows play. And they each hit ze balls with their queues until one hits ze ball right in to basket. And then there is racket. All ze onlookers shout "Hooray, hooray," and ze smoke is so scare that he drift away. Some of ze onlookers drift away too, but others come up.

So I take my queue and he take his queue, and he place ze balls. Well, Monsieur McGill Daily, I know how to play ze billiards because we are very fond of billiards in la France, but bah heck! whenever my partner make a nice shot all ze audience would say with much garble:

"Good stuff, hooray, —&?%?;?%skl" but if I make good shot, they all say it is not fair, and I give in because I think by all ze wise talk, that I am in ze wrong. But I play for dix minutes, and then my head begin to spin, my queue drop from my hand, and instead of play I pray to them to let me out.

And I get out.
And my professeur in Latin give me Ste. Anne's.

Yours truly,

AUGUSTINE DEBUCKETTE

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TRY TO IMPROVE HOCKEY FINANCES

Suggestions at Meeting of Canadian Intercollegiate Hockey Union

HELD HERE

Committee to Look Into Question of Financial Standing of Four Clubs

A definite attempt is to be made to strengthen the finances of the four senior intercollegiate hockey clubs. At Saturday's meeting of the Canadian Intercollegiate Hockey Union here, it was decided that the Athletic Managers of University of Toronto, Queen's and McGill, and a representative from Université de Montréal should form a committee to study the question. Some suggestions were made by the meeting as to ways and means to improve hockey finances. One was, that the thousand dollar guarantee from the championship play-off in Madison Square Gardens between the Canadian and American college winners be divided among the four clubs. Another, that an intercollegiate schedule of exhibition games be arranged, and another, that there be a play-off between the first two teams in the league.

The executive's action in admitting Bishop's to the Union on condition that, in the Eastern Intercollegiate section, they play two-thirds of their games in Montreal was ratified.

The system of using three subs and one sub-goalie was approved.

It was decided that in the Intermediate and Junior League two points should be awarded for a win, and one point for a draw. Intermediates must declare a winner by the Saturday after February fifteenth.

Present at the meeting were: Gabor, Université de Montréal; Robson, University of Toronto; Smith, proxy for Queen's; Farmer, Loyola; McKinnon, Bishop's; Gannell, McGill.

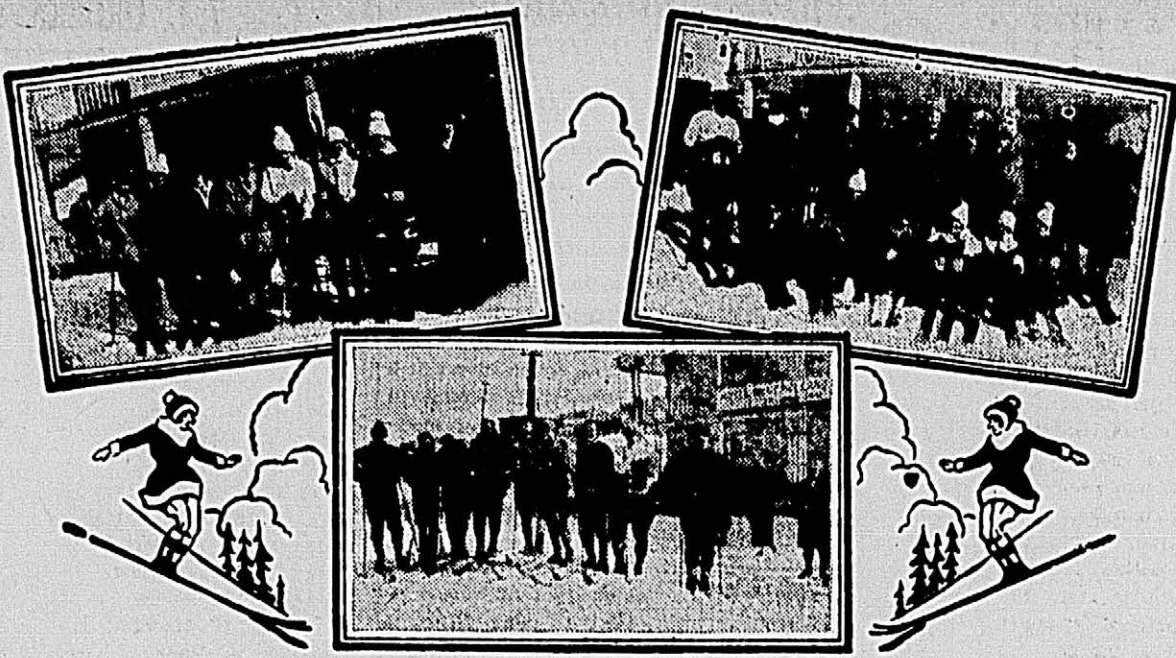
McGILL POLO TEAM DROWNS OTTAWA MERMEN

(Continued from page one)

with Moore and Parsons scoring adding others. The play was slackened up with a complete rearrangement of the teams, the defense playing on the attack. Forsyth when well in front received a good pass which he turned into the twine for another counter. Gibbons who was swimming fast throughout the whole game made rings around the defense and went in to score. In the last quarter Ottawa played wholly defensive and no goals were registered by either side. Final score McGill 8 Ottawa 1.

McGill 4 0 4 0-8
Ottawa 0 0 1 0-1

Although still going strong, Uncle Sam seems to have a bad case of congested arteries.



Equally Attractive Winter As In Summer

LYING right on the door-step of Montreal there is a world of beauty and delight known as the Laurentians. In summer there is hunting, fishing, hiking and camping, but if you wish to see these hills in all their austere winter setting, February is the time, and there are many people who hesitate to pronounce whether they like them better at the height of summer or in the depth of the winter. For they are then the paradise of the skier and the greatest of all winter sports has no better locale than the Laurentians.

The photographs show groups of skiers at Mont Rolland, a little village that lies in an amphitheatre of hills which provide the best of glissading sport for skiers. Only two hours away by C.P.R. from the great city and with similar

beauty spots before and after it is reached on the railroad, it is crowded week-end after week-end during the three months' skiing season. Girls are as fervent in their love of the sport as men and when they return with sharpened appetites and healthy color from a five mile or so run, the radio is tuned in or the gramophone set going or someone sits down to the piano and as good fun as ever you will get in the city follows. Then on Sunday night the jolly party boards the train and return, pleasantly tired indeed, but full of renewed vigor and pep for the work of the week. The Laurentians deserve their full share of praise in winter for the making of the prosperity of Canada, since in their keen air and delightful scenery the mind and body of man—and woman—is renewed and almost reborn for the tense mental activities that fill the working day.

"FELLOWSHIP GROUP" HEARS PROF WAUGH

(Continued from Page One)

have also played an important part. A great deal about this is heard and seldom anything very good. The purpose of ambassadors was to get what they wanted without war; however the majority did not follow this plan. The ambassadors as a whole did not favour war because it deprived them of their jobs. One must not, however, be too ready to condemn secret diplomacy. In any case it cannot be stopped and it is unlikely if much good would result if it were. It has its very obvious advantages as in the Alaskan Boundary dispute between England and the U.S. President Roosevelt wired the British Government secretly that unless it gave away on a certain point, war would be declared. It was decided that neither the point in question nor the final issue were worth fighting for, so they wired the ambassador secretly to withdraw on the point. This is an outstanding example of the value of secret diplomacy because if negotiations had been made public, war would certainly have resulted. The only actual use for open diplomacy is in connection with treaties themselves. The publication of the negotiations leading up to the treaties would cause more war than was being settled. There was a great deal of flippancy in negotiations before 1914. There was not enough attention paid to property or to people whose lives were at stake. There was an unnecessary amount of red tape, and then too often "If I can't get what I want by diplomacy, my nation will back me up with force."

Fear had a very great influence. Statesmen were afraid of different things and for several reasons. Britain was afraid of Germany. France was afraid of another German invasion, therefore the Entente Cordiale was formed. The French also wanted colonies badly. Russia feared Germany and in the state itself the ruling classes were afraid of revolution. Russia wanted Constantinople in the worst way, in order to realize a dream and also to show Europe that she was a great power. The Slavs both within and without the country made Austria afraid and thus governed her policy both at home and in the Balkans. For this reason there was the very stern ultimatum to Serbia after the Serajevo murder. Germany was afraid of Russia and the Slavs, of a Slavic invasion under Russia which would swamp them. She was afraid of France if Russia started anything. Her Government was afraid of Socialism and since military prestige is the food of which Monarchical dynasties live Germany was anxious to go to war. All this helped to keep Germany in a state of mind fit to carry out her ideals. She had a big army for defence against other armies, a large navy to get colonies and rid her of the danger of over-population and yet keep these emigrants within the empire. Italy was the only chief European power not especially frightened of anybody, and she was the only one that stayed out of the war till 1915. Fear caused a multiplication of the armaments and a grouping of the powers. Italy said she would not join with her allies (Austria and Germany) because the war was not defensive. All the nations concerned had some reason for going to war—Britain wanted to keep what she had. France wanted to get back Alsace-Lorraine. Germany wanted to expand her colonies and get new markets. Italy for the same reason—.

Nationalism influenced, especially the Balkan States and Germany. The Pan-Germans had high ambitions. Nationalism, also had a great influence on Germany public-opinion. Has there been much change since 1914? Hard to say, there has been in proportion to the evils, very little. War has not had a much influence as one would expect. It is perhaps a good thing men can go through war without keeping its horrors in their minds. The one great advance is the League of Nations, and the purpose of youth is to promote league advance. Youth must be very energetic and, above all, sensible. "Don't be afraid to be called idealists." "Idealist" is generally used as a word of reproach, but it should always be called one of praise. The trouble of many idealists is that they are afraid to face facts.

The League of Youth must not be connected with impractical pacifists. There are worse things than war, and one-sided schemes of disarmament are of no use. The plea is above all, to be practical. For example, to advocate abolition of crime one does not advocate the abolition of the police-force. "We must be convinced that an attack on a nation is the same as a personal attack, and that disputes must be settled by the consent of all." Professor Waugh concluded his remarks by saying "We can't afford to neglect any means in existence that will make war less likely to happen." The meeting was then thrown open and Prof. Waugh answered inquiries on questions to his subject both before and after the war.

On his retirement, the Editor of the *Mail* says:

"As for ourselves we shall play with our dog and eat home cooking, and sleep twelve hours a night in the attic where one can hear squirrels running about on the roof, and when it rains, listen drowsily for a time to the fairy kettle drum on the shingles."

Men are all children at heart, particularly where the bottle is concerned.

THE CRITIC

Love is an odd affliction, so odd that often it's even—yes even funny. No man or woman fails to admire Aphrodite sometime during his or her life. True, the object of the affection may be anything from a pet monkey to a poor fish—which takes a human beings—but the net result is love.

I once visited an old hermit, so old he was antique. His beard and hair would qualify him as an exponent of Darwinism. His hut was devoid of paint or linens, which was counter-balanced, however, by liberal layers of dust on walls and furniture.

I delivered an oration on "Home Without a Wife" and found out immediately after that he was hard of hearing. With the aid of a megaphone, I gathered he had been in love for years and even at that time was in deep devotion. He failed to blush—a serious symptom. I asked to see the unfortunate wood-nymph. Leading me to the rear of his hut, he pointed out a young female lying in the grass. She must have had a charming disposition, for as I approached she lowered her pretty grey eyes as well as her goatee and horns. I instinctively felt our acquaintance had gone far enough and withdrew.

If loving a goat gives the required sensations in the heart then the old man is to be admired for his choice. We, of the slouch hats and baggy trousers, surrounded by co-eds, debutantes, and working girls, seldom make a good choice. When love enters the window, discretion flies out the door—such are the characteristics.

Every evening certain city street corners—one of which is Bleury and St. Catherine—are congested with the refuse of lovers, waiting for their adored ones. Patient boys get restless and scurry back and forth as birds in a cage. Taciturn young men become talkative and do credit to various languages including profanity. Careful boys get careless and treat their ingenuos as dancing partners.

Thus it is, from youth to old age in the wooded mountain tops or in the metropolis, Cupid aims his arrows. Some she misses, others she wounds, and many she hits accurately. A few even get in her way and show with pride or sorrow their many scars.

Everyone—yes, even students—he comes the target sooner or later, and those cynics who sneer or laugh at love are—well, according to Southey, are damned:

"They sin who tell us Love can die;
With life all other passions fly,
All others are but vanity,
In Heaven Ambition cannot dwell
Nor Avarice in the vaults of Hell."
I agree with him. Amen.

—M. W. C.

WATER POLO

O, see the mermen in the pool
A-claving one another;
They do not play by any rule
But merely aim to smother.
They pull each other by the hair,
And though they're wet and dripping

When they emerge with garb a-leer
They say: "It's really ripping!"

Like Venus rising from the waves
Some blushing he-man beauty
The gaze of the fair watchers braves
In the pursuit of duty;

His garment sunk deep in the tank,
A manager's deputed
To guide him safely up the bank
With towel till he's suited.

And thus this sport polite and tame
Gives mutual satisfaction;
The crowd is suited by the game,
The player for the action.

—Columbia Spectator

The critic (quite Catonic) shakes a head with saddened mien,
Pointing (to prove decadence) to short skirts, and similar sins.
Dear Sir, don't gloom so! There's a remedy upon the scene.
Oh, yes! Galoshes cover up a multitude of shins!

The Girl From Montmartre At Palace To-Day

The Girl from Montmartre, showing at the Palace this week, is a show of the general type of to-day but a little above the average.

Barbara La Marr and Lewis Stone are the stars of the cast and act their part. Barbara shows up at her best as a Spanish señorita. The play is set first in a Paris cabaret and then in sunny Spain. A colonel in the British Army, judging by the paraphernalia about his person—is visiting this cafe in Paris and takes an interest in the Spanish dancer performing for the soldiers. The scene is then changed from war to peace, and from Paris to a villa in Spain. The colonel, armed with a pencil in place of a sword, is sketching in company with a guide. They find themselves in the native town of the señorita. The guide frequents a gambling den and becomes acquainted with a brother of the dancer and later induces the colonel into the games. A shooting match is the final outcome of this friendly little game but no one is hurt. The colonel changes his guide in favour of the brother, he later finds the dancer and the plot becomes deeper and more interesting. The news and a good comedy complete the programme. There may be a better show to see this week but the Girl from Montmartre is not the one to avoid.

W. F. J.

DR. C. WOOD GIVES COINS TO MCGILL

(Continued from page one)

probably Sanskrit rather than Arabic.

Scattered numbers of coins placed in different classifications.

Mr. John Still, expert numismatist and compiler of the Colombo museum catalogue has done the preliminary classification for Dr. Wood. Mr. Still has deciphered most of the coins, but many are in Arabic, a language in which he is not versed, so this part must be done by the British Museum. Dr. Wood is going over the coins himself. On his return to Montreal, Mr. Still is proceeding to England where he will assist the British Museum expert in classifying such coins as Dr. Wood has been unable to place.

Dr. Wood is determined that the light of this collection shall not shine under a bushel, and on his return will write a monogram on "Oriental Hook Money," illustrated by and with the McGill collection—now the most important in the world.

AT ILLINOIS

"Campus Mud", a publication devoted to jibing University of Illinois officials and campus "celebrities" made its appearance on newstands about the campus recently. Its origin is unknown as is its author. The only apparent clue to its parentage is the postoffice address given in a plea for contributions.

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NOTICE

The following Faculty Representatives are hereby requested to make returns with regard to **Red & White Revue** tickets **immediately** to Hugh O'Donnell or Mr. Fletcher at the Union:

Dentistry Rae Carson
Arts Davidson
Medicine Warde Allan
Commerce Gordon
Architecture Ian Archibald



Make the Union Cafeteria your headquarters for grub.

It offers you a large variety of good, wholesome, eatable food; a quick service; and bright congenial surroundings at a cost which cannot be beaten.

Try it and see for yourselves.

Pierre

NOTICES

All matter for this column must be in the Daily Office BEFORE 8 p.m. of the day previous to publication. It must be brief and to the point, and legibly written on one side of the paper.

Notices in regard to meetings, etc., will not be accepted until three days before the meeting is scheduled to take place.

Under no condition will any notice be accepted over the telephone or after the hour stated above. THERE WILL BE NO EXCEPTIONS TO THESE REGULATIONS.

SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Final meeting of the year will be held jointly with the Psychological Society in the Biological Building, Thursday evening, March 11th, 8 p.m.

RADIO ASSOCIATION

The association will visit the Northern Electric Co.'s Broadcasting station CHYC on Wed. March 10th. The party will leave the Engineering Bldg. promptly at 5 p.m. All those interested are invited to come.

HISTORICAL CLUB

Annual meeting for election of officers, Wednesday, March 10 at five.

SCARLET KEY MEETING

The regular Monthly Meeting of the Scarlet Key Society will be held in the Union on Thursday, March 11th at 8 o'clock sharp.

ATHLETICS

BOXING

Tuesdays and Thursdays 4-6.

TRACK PRACTICES

Indoor track practices will be held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 7 to 8 at Craig St. Drill Hall and on Tues. and Thurs. from 5 to 6 in M. H. S. gym.

Entries for the indoor interfaculty meet may be handed in to the assistant manager.

INTERMEDIATE HOCKEY

All Intermediates turn in their equipment tagged with name to open trunk in Rowing Room in Union.

INDOOR BASEBALL

Science versus Arts today at 5:15 p.m. Montreal High School gym.

SWIMMING CLUB MEETING

The annual meeting of the McGill Swimming and Water Polo Club will be held on Thursday, March 11th at 5:00 p.m. in the Music Room at the Union. All members are asked to attend as the executive for the following year are to be elected.

C. O. T. C. Special Order

A. and B. Examinations
All candidates are reminded that, whilst they will be issued with protractor's in the examination-room, they must bring their own pens, coloured pencils, rubbers, etc.

B. Candidates are reminded that they will have an examination on Wednesday. By arrangement with H. Q. this examination will be held on Wednesday afternoon commencing at 2 p.m.

J. W. JEAKINS

Major and Adjutant

M. W. S.

R.V.C. '29

There will be an important meeting of R.V.C. '29 at 1 o'clock to-day in the R.V.C. Common Room.

S. COX

President

M. W. S. A. A.

Nominations for the offices of President and general Secretary-Treasurer of the M.W.S.A.A. signed by five members of the Association, are called for.

The President and Secretary-Treasurer may not be members of the same year.

Nominations are to be handed in to the Secretary-Treasurer of the M.W.S.A.A. by 1 o'clock on Saturday, March 13th. The elections will take place on Friday, March 19th from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m.

R.V.C. HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The R.V.C. Historical Society will meet to night at 8:30 p.m. at the home of the President, Miss Fair.

Mr. H. A. Chisholm, a McGill graduate, formerly of Calcutta, will address the meeting on "What India Is."

STUNT NIGHT TICKETS

Tickets for the annual R.V.C. "Stunt Night" scheduled for March 16 at the Strathcona Hall are now on sale. They may be purchased for 25 cents at the Strathcona Hall, R.V.C., and from members of the S.C.A. Cabinet.

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND

A ladies gold ring, with McGill

Maple Sugar Developments In Dominion

Chemists long ago called attention to the curious and important fact that wood, sugar, and starch all contain the same chemical elements. The theory is that the differences in the commodities are due to the various ways in which the atoms of the elements are combined. For fifty years chemists have sought to find the key to change cheaply one combination into another, for as soon as that be found the major part of the food problem of the world, they say will be solved.

Many Canadian chemists have made sugar from wood but the cost has up to the present, always been prohibitive. So far, they have failed to do it economically—all except one, for in spring '06 of them all, Dame Nature, touches the Canadian maple with her wand, out flows the sap and behold the sugar!

The sap of all maples contains sugar and in pioneer days, in times of scarcity, even the Manitoba maple, the least productive of the family in this respect, was tapped for the purpose of boiling the sap to obtain sugar. In commercial practice, however, only the hard or sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) is tapped for sugar-making. In passing it may be noted that it is the leaf of this tree, the sugar maple, which is Canada's national emblem.

When Jacques Cartier came to Canada he found the Indians making sugar. They cut the bark with hatchets, and by wooden spouts directed the flow of sap into birch-bark pails (called "casses" or "rocanes" by the Indians) and boiled it down in earthenware pots. The first white settlers learned the art of maple-sugar making from the Indians and the industry has been carried on from that day to the present. In Indian and pioneer days in Canada when the maple was almost the only source of saccharine matter, maple sugar was a necessity; today it is esteemed as a delicacy or luxury and sells for two or three times as much per pound as cane or beet sugar.

The early settler improved upon Indian methods by substituting metal kettles for the clay pots, and wooden buckets for birch ones, and today still further improvement has been made by the use of modern evaporators installed in buildings, and by the collecting of sap in tin receptacles. With each change there has been an improvement in the quality of the product. This is now much lighter in colour than of old and its delicate maple flavour is unaltered by that of smoke, ashes, or other foreign substances.

In many districts, of course, the keeping by a farmer of a "sugar bush" and the making of maple sugar is but a passing phase of agricultural development, but there are others where, owing to particularly suitable conditions, sugar-making bids fair to become as permanent as apple orcharding. These conditions include a maple grove situated on a hillside of considerable extent and too steep or too stony to be suitable for field culture. In such a situation, where the owner intends to maintain a permanent sugar bush, the evaporator house is placed at the bottom of the slope. In the spring when operations are to begin an array of bright tin tubes, two inches or so in diameter, and totalling hundreds of yards in length, are brought out from storage and erected in long lines radiating from the evaporator house up the hill and extending to all parts of the grove. The sap is collected in tin pails hung against the trees. These are provided with covers which keep out rain or snow, dead leaves and dust. When a pail is full the worker replaces it by an empty one and empties the full pail into one of the funnels fixed at convenient intervals along the tubes. From the tubes the sap pours into a tank inside the evaporator house, and from this it is drawn off as required through taps placed over the evaporator pans. The sap is then evaporated to the syrup or sugar stage as desired. By this means the product is kept free from foreign substances, also the amount of labour required is reduced to the minimum. Wood is generally used as fuel and it is customary to go over the grove in the winter and cut out all dead and undesirable trees and to skid these down the hill, into the woodpile, for the spring operations. In permanent groves provision is also made for planting saplings and encouraging young trees to fill open spaces or take the places of trees that have died.

The chief centre of the maple sugar industry is that part of Quebec south of the St. Lawrence known as the Eastern Townships. The other provinces in which maple sugar is made are Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, in the order named. The quantity of maple sugar produced in any year is affected by a number of factors including prices of other sugars, state of trade and the climatic conditions which increase or decrease the "run" of sap. The output in 1925, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was larger than in 1924, but owing to lower prices the value was somewhat less. The average price was 17 cents per

Tom, Dick, Jerry and Harry, four born fighters from the fighting county of Yorkshire, England, arrived in Montreal recently on their way to W. W. Graves, United States Supreme Court justice at Jefferson City, Mo. They are not going to the judge to be sentenced for infractions of the peace, but simply because His Honor, being from and in Missouri, wants to be shown whether it is true, as alleged, that the best Indian game cocks can only be got from Yorkshire.

Dogs, pigeons, canaries, rabbits, pedigree fowl, wild birds, gold fish, hounds, ducks, monkeys, caviar, better known as guinea pigs, and parrots were among the livestock carried from Europe and the British Isles to this country and the United States by the foreign department of the Dominion Express Company during 1925, according to the yearly statement recently issued by the company. In the statement was included a total of about 1,000 racing pigeons.

Under the auspices of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, Montreal branch, a special train has been chartered for the Canadian Pacific Railway to carry a party of some five hundred members of the society to Chicago to take part in the Eucharistic Congress to be held in that city in June. During congress week will be celebrated St. Jean Baptiste Day, on June 23, under the auspices of the Patriotic Association of French-Canadians of Illinois, which will conclude with a banquet at which 1,500 guests will be present.

RESIGNATION
Tis well, for those who have not crossed the bridge of love,
To comfort us who've loved and lost
A maiden's glove—
Forget—forget—for love's not rare,
And Life's too small,
Too short, too shallow for despair—
Forget... that's all.

And even though a tiny kiss
I'd much prefer—
A tiny kiss... a moment's bliss...
To be with her.

To hold her, crush her in my arms
For just a while—
Yet fate denies me all her charms,
and... well... I smile.

For don't forget that love's not rare,
And Life's too small,
Too dear, too sweet to brook despair—
Forget... that's all.

So let's be gay, whatever the cost—
We who've crossed, who've loved and lost;
Be happy in the thoughts of Her,
In dreams of what we'd much prefer.

—N. Y. Campus

What's On

TO-DAY

1.00—R.V.C. '29.
5.00—Campus Questions.
5.15—Science vs. Arts. Indoor Baseball.
6.00—Annual S.C.A. Meeting.
8.15—Historical and Economics Clubs.
8.30—R.V.C. Historical Club.

COMING

March 10.
Historical Club Annual.
Indo Association.
Theologs Undergraduate.
C.O.T.C. Annual Inspection.
March 11.
Psychological Club.
Little Association.
Scarlet Key Society.
Band Broadcasts.
Impromptu Speaking Contest.
March 12.
Alma Mater Dance.
Athletic Board Nominations Close.
McGill Physical Society.
Swimming.

March 13.
M.W.S.S. Nominations.
Intercollegiate Gym. Competition.
March 15.
Pre-election Smoker.

March 16.
R.V.C. "Stunt Night."
Elections.
Commerce Banquet.

March 17.
Semi-Annual Students Meeting.
C.O.T.C. Banquet.

DEMONSTRATION OF AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES

(Continued from page one)
their respective end of the cable or trunk line.

Suitable films were projected between talks, illustrating the "Transmission of Intelligence" from the time of the pony-express to that of the present efficient telephone. "The Spirit of Service" then showed what responsibility each employee of the Company felt in performing his part in times of danger and of difficult communication due to stormy weather.

The Automatic System was then illustrated. It was shown that when the telephone receiver is lifted and the dial tone heard, giving the signal to proceed, that the turning of the dial to a number or letter raises a piston known as the "selector" is an intricate mechanism. This selector is raised as many degrees as is the number dialed or the number corresponding to the letter. When a call is put through between two automatic subscribers the call is automatically completed without the touch of a human hand. When, however, a call between an automatic and a manual, or hand-operator, subscriber is put through, a light is flashed before a "B" operator, after the dialing of the first two letters of the call number is completed. The numbers are then made to appear before her and she thus connects the caller with the called. On hanging up the receiver the call is automatically broken.

Before closing, several suggestions for the betterment of the service were advanced, — the well-known though somewhat neglected, "speak slowly and distinctly at about one inch from the mouthpiece", as also the pause before the last two letters of the call number.

Professor DuRoi extended his thanks as well as those of the Circle to the Company for its inspiring efforts in so excellently informing them of that most used and abused instrument, — the telephone. It proved an excellent lecture in French for the brand spoken by the demonstrators was very high. Incidentally he stated that Montreal subscribers, to appreciate the service of the telephone which they are accustomed to, should go to Paris, where it is not so greatly advanced as that in Montreal.

President Dainow presented the ladies with tokens of the Circle's appreciation, in the form of boxes of chocolates. An informal demonstration to clear up points which needed explaining followed.

Sound for sugar and \$2.05 per gallon for syrup.

Cables "Floral"
Lafleur, MacDougall
Macfarlane and Barclay
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors
ROYAL TRUST BUILDING,
MONTREAL

Eng. Lafleur, K.C.; W. MacDougall, K.C.; Lawrence Macfarlane, K.C.; Gregor Barclay; W. B. Scott; Hon. Adrian K. Hoggan; M. T. Lafleur; W. F. Mackenzie.

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"Is Confidence In Democracy Declining?"

"My excuse for choosing this subject is because it is so large, so complex, so all-pervading that it is usually taken for granted," said Professor H. H. Wrong, in introducing his subject, "Is Confidence in Democracy Declining?" at a recent Toronto Alumni lecture. "It is a question which no one can answer and is similar to asking 'Are the foundations of modern civilization based on rock or sand?' It would take the intellect of Aristotle, Bacon and Bentham to answer it."

Democracy, according to the speaker, was the youngest of all forms of government and the most difficult. The triumph of democracy was a result of the war of 1914-18. Never had there been such an era of constitution-making in the history of the world. Practically all the states of Europe had become democracies, and even the Soviet republic was democratic in form. The constitution of all democracies were similar; there were two chambers, a cabinet or ministry and a president or king who had little actual power.

Now more than ever was realized the profound truth of Aristotle's statements that the mere establishment of democracy was not the vital thing, but the preservation of it. Italy, Greece and Spain had shown the decline in confidence in democracy by overthrowing their democracies. In Germany and France it was working so inefficiently as to produce semi-deadlock and in other countries irreconcilable groups were growing up. Great Britain and Canada had not escaped an era of political confusion.

The noble visions of the war had faded away. There was a much greater decline in confidence in democracy in some countries than in others. Certain European states had suddenly become full-fledged democracies; democracy had triumphed in what was alien soil resulting often in more misery than justice, and there was the increased burden of more debts. The contrast between the hopes of 1918 and the realities of 1925 was indeed painful.

In a parliamentary government stability depended on the ministry securing behind it a steady majority of the party in power. In Great Britain, Canada, Australia and South Africa the choice had been offered between a ministry supported by a minority or coalitions. The multiplication of political parties had resulted in lower efficiency at a time when a strong, efficient, popular government was most necessary and this more than any cause, had been responsible for the general decline in democratic faith.

What other alternative could be offered? Bolshevism and Fascism were the only rivals of democracy and both were species of the same genus, the control of a country by a minority, organized by force. Fascism might continue to flourish where democracy had been too suddenly adopted and where the population was illiterate; but in the English-speaking countries it was fairly safe to prophesy that the government in its present form would last for some time. In Canada we had to accept a parliamentary government based on universal suffrage. Democratic enthusiasts had suggested such innovations as proportional representation, the introduction of the referendum and the reform of the Upper Chamber. No great improvement, however, would be derived from the adoption of these, according to the speaker.

Lord Bryce had said, "Political parties have done more harm than good," yet without them we should have political chaos. There was a clear advantage in the two-party system. For stability and efficiency almost all members of the government should belong to one party or the other. The question was raised, "Why should the elector have to vote for one of two individuals when neither of them is fit for power?" There was only one clear road to follow, rough as it was, the elector should not hold aloof from party politics but should feel it his business to enter party association.

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C. O. T. C. ORDERS

McGILL C.O.T.C.
Special Order

Reserve Officers' Cup.
The following will parade at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, March 10th, at the Royal Highlanders' Armoury, Bleury Street, to carry out the final shoot for the Reserve Officers' Cup and Prizes:

Lieut. Col. R. R. Thompson.
Major J. W. Jeakins.
Capt. L. Stephenson.
Lieut. G. M. Hyde.
Lieut. R. Dawson.
R. S. M. Field.
B. Q. M. S. A. E. Manville.
Coy. S. M. D. R. Patton.
Sergeant C. H. Herbert.
Sergeant R. B. L. Snow.
Sergeant W. H. Moore.
Lieut. Cpl. H. W. Howell.
Cadet J. M. Pope.

Annual Dinner.
Tickets for the Annual Dinner may be obtained from the Adjutant from Wednesday, March 10th, to Tuesday, March 16th.

J. W. JEAKINS.
Major Adjutant
McGILL C.O.T.C.

tions and reform them from within. "Public opinion," said the speaker, "is not a commodity like air or water. A statesman leads the people while a politician crawls behind with his ear to the ground." Leadership was the essential thing and it was necessary to create and lead public opinion rather than follow it when it was not there.

Nels Nelsen, world's amateur ski champion, gave an exhibition at Shawbridge recently under the auspices of the Montreal Ski Club. Mr. Nelsen holds the record for the longest ski jump in the world, either by amateur or professional ski expert. At the Revelstoke, B.C. ski jump he attained a distance of 246 feet, two years ago. This has never been equalled or attained before or since.

Cog: New suit, old fellow?
Nac: Old suit, new fellow.

Ex.

Advertising Copy Needed! Can You Write It?

The Coca-Cola Company of Canada Limited is prepared to give 24 bottles of Coca-Cola to the student who can write the best advertising copy on their Product to fill this space.

Will you help your paper by submitting your best effort to them?

Your copy must reach the Advertising Manager, 37 Vallee St., by Saturday March 13th. The winning copy will appear in the McGill Daily Thursday, 25th March.

The winner can then call at the office of the Students Council and will receive certificates entitling him to 24 bottles of Coca-Cola at the McGill Union Cafeteria. Copy submitted remains the property of the Company.

ARE
YOU A
PERFECT
36 ???
DANCING IMPROVES
THE FIGURE!
Step To The Alma Mater

BAND PRACTICE TO-MORROW